

REMARKS

At the outset, Applicants note with appreciation the Examiner's indication of allowable subject matter for claims 40-50. By way of the above amendments, claims 26-39 have been canceled, claim 44 has been amended to correct a minor informality, and new claims 51-72 have been added. Claims 40-72 currently are pending.

New claims 51 and 57 are based on subject matter from claims 26, 29 and 30 and claims 26, 31 and 32, respectively. New claims 62 and 68 recite features that respectively correspond to the new method claims 51 and 57, and respectively incorporate features from pending allowed claims 40 and 44 and allowed claims 40 and 45. The new independent claims are generally directed to the transmission of a calling subscriber number identification between a GSM/UMTS network and a non-GSM/UMTS network. More particularly, independent claims 51 and 62 recite features relating to the transmission of a subscriber number identification from a GSM/UMTS network towards a non-GSM/UMTS network, and independent claims 57 and 68 recite features relating to the transmission of a subscriber number identification from a non-GSM/UMTS network towards a GSM/UMTS network.

New independent claim 51 also recites, *inter alia*, a step in which an Inter-Working Function (IFW) interrogates the visited MSC/VLR by means of a non-GSM/UMTS MAP operation that includes the calling subscriber number identification. Support for this feature is found, for instance, in the example described in the specification at page 22, lines 28-32, and shown in Figure 8. While this described example shows a IS-41 network to explain a non-GSM/UMTS network, the present invention can be practiced using other types of non-GSM/UMTS networks, for example, a CDMA2000 network as described in the specification starting in line 34 of page 2.

New dependent claim 52 corresponds to an example of the invention in which a non-GSM/UMTS MAP operation is to be used for interrogating an entity of a non-GSM/UMTS network (e.g., an IS-41 network). Support for this feature can be found on page 22, lines 28-32 of the specification and in Figure 8, for instance. Support for new dependent claims 53, 54, 55 and 56 is respectively found, for example, in claims 36, 35, 27 and 28.

New independent claim 57 is based on claims 26, 31 and 32, and includes a feature in which the non-GSM/UMTS HLR interrogates the Inter-Working Function by way of a second non-GSM/UMTS MAP operation that includes the calling subscriber number identification. Support for this addition can be found in an example of the invention disclosed in the specification on page 23, lines 31-34, and in Figure 7. In this example, an IS-41 network is used as an illustrative instance of a non-GSM/UMTS network for the purpose of explaining a concept behind the present invention. However, as pointed out above, the invention can be practiced with other networks, such as a CDMA2000 network.

New dependent claim 58 corresponds to an example of a second non-GSM/UMTS MAP operation to be used for interrogating an entity of a non-GSM/UMTS network (e.g., an IS-41 network). Support for these features are found, for example, on page 23, lines 31-34 of the specification, and in Figure 7. New dependent claim 59 is based on claim 36, new dependent claim 60 is based on claim 35, and new dependent claim 61 is based on claim 28.

New independent claim 62 is based on subject matter from allowed claims 40 and 44, and includes a feature whereby an Inter-Working Function has means for interrogating the visited MSC/VLR with a non-GSM/UMTS MAP operation that includes the calling subscriber number identification. Support for this feature can be found in an example described in lines 28-32 of page 22 of the specification, and in Figure 8, for instance. In this example, an IS-41 network is used to illustrate a concept behind the present invention. However, as mentioned above, the invention can be practiced using other networks, such as a CDMA2000 network.

New dependent claim 63 corresponds to an example of a non-GSM/UMTS MAP operation to be used by said means for interrogating an entity of a non-GSM/UMTS network such as an IS-41 network. Support for these features can be found, for example, in the specification, at page 22, lines 28-32, and in Figure 8. New dependent claim 64 is based on subject matter from allowed claims 48 and 50, new dependent claim 65 is based on subject matter from allowed claims 47 and 49, new dependent claim 66 is based on subject matter from allowed claim 42, and new dependent claim 67 is based on subject matter from allowed claim 43.

New independent claim 68 is directed to an apparatus suitable for carrying out the method in the claim 57. The claimed apparatus is based on subject matter from allowed claims 40 and 45, and includes a feature whereby the non-GSM/UMTS HLR has the means for interrogating the Inter-Working Function with a second non-GSM/UMTS MAP operation that includes the calling subscriber number identification. Support for these features is found, for example, on page 23, lines 31-34 of the specification, and in Figure 7. In this example, and for the same reasons stated for the method claim 57, an IS-41 network is also used as an illustrative instance of a non-GSM/UMTS network for the purpose of explaining a concept behind the present invention, and one should bear in mind that other networks, such as a CDMA2000 network also may constitute a non-GSM/UMTS network.

New dependent claim 69 corresponds to an exemplary embodiment of a non-GSM/UMTS MAP operation to be used by the means for interrogating an entity of a non-GSM/UMTS network (e.g., an IS-41 network). Support for this MAP operation can be found, for example, on page 23, lines 31-34 of the specification, and in Figure 7. New dependent claim 70 is based on subject matter from allowed claim 50, new dependent claim 71 is based on subject matter from allowed claim 49 and new dependent claim 72 is based on subject matter from allowed claim 43.

The Office Action includes a rejection of claims 26-39 under 35 U.S.C. §102 as allegedly being unpatentable over the Granberg patent (U.S. Patent No. 6,101,382). This rejection has been rendered moot by the cancellation of claims 26-39. In addition, to the extent that the Office may consider the rejection to apply to the newly added claims, the rejection is respectfully traversed, as the Granberg patent fails to describe the transmission of a calling subscriber number identification between a GSM/UMTS network and a non-GSM/UMTS network as recited in the independent claims.

For instance, Granberg does not disclose features relating to the transmission of a subscriber number identification from a GSM/UMTS network towards a non-GSM/UMTS network, as recited in independent claims 51 and 62, and features relating to the transmission of a subscriber number identification from a non-GSM/UMTS network towards a GSM/UMTS network, as recited in independent

claims 57 and 68. These differences between the Granberg patent and the claimed invention will now be explained.

The Granberg patent describes a method and a mobile communication system for transmitting calling party identification between a home network where the called subscriber holds his subscription and a visited network where the called subscriber is roaming, such that the home and the visited networks both follow the same standard of telecommunications. Therefore, both home and visited networks support the *same signalling system* and *the same signalling protocol operations*, which Granberg describe as following the Pan-European standard GSM. Thus, Granberg describes in the wording of the present application (and with reference signs to the embodiments of Granberg) a method for transmission of a calling subscriber number identification (A-number, CPI, CLIP) received at a GMSC (12) of a home PLMN (10), along with an incoming call towards a destination subscriber (B-number) who is roaming in a visited PLMN (10). The Granberg method includes a step (32, 82) of extracting from the incoming call the received calling subscriber number identification (A number, CPI) at the home GMSC (12), a step (34, 84) of interrogating from the home GMSC to a HLR (16) in the home PLMN (10), with a first interrogating GSM/UMTS MAP operation (SRI) that includes said calling number identification (A number, CPI), and a step (40, 94) of interrogating from the home HLR (16) to a Mobile Switching Center (14) [generally known as MSC/VLR] in a visited PLMN (10), with a second interrogating GSM/UMTS MAP operation (PRN) that includes said calling number identification (A-number, CPI). Once the calling number (A-number, CPI) for the present call reaches the MSC/VLR (14), it can be presented to the called subscriber (B-number) roaming in a visited PLMN (10) even in the case such calling number was lost from the present call through an eventual transit network.

However, Granberg is silent with respect to the recited method for transmission of a calling subscriber number identification received at a Gateway Mobile Switching Centre (GMSC) of a home Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN), along with an incoming call towards a destination subscriber who is roaming in a visited Public Land Mobile Network, *wherein the home PLMN is a GSM/UMTS network and the visited PLMN is a non-GSM/UMTS network*, which includes, among

other features, forwarding, from the HLR in the home PLMN towards an Inter-Working Function ("IWF") used in intersystem roaming, a second interrogating *GSM/UMTS MAP operation* including the received calling subscriber number identification, and including the received calling subscriber number identification in *an interrogating non-GSM/UMTS MAP operation* to be submitted from the IWF towards a visited Mobile Switching Centre ("MSC/VLR") in the visited PLMN where the destination subscriber is roaming. Hence, it is respectfully submitted that independent claim 51 recites a combination of features not described in the Granberg patent.

Independent claim 62 is directed to an apparatus and recites distinctions that are similar to those pointed out above with respect to independent claim 51. Consequently, the reasons given above for claim 51 also are valid for demonstrating the patentability of claim 62.

Because Granberg fails to disclose or imply that home and visited networks include both GSM/UMTS and non-GSM/UMTS networks in connection with respect to transmission of a calling subscriber number identification, Granberg necessarily does not disclose the method recited in claim 57 for transmitting a calling subscriber number identification received at a Gateway Mobile Switching Centre (GMSC) of a home Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN), along with an incoming call towards a destination subscriber who is roaming in a visited Public Land Mobile Network, *wherein the home PLMN is a non-GSM/UMTS network and the visited PLMN is a GSM/UMTS network*, and similar distinctions with respect to an apparatus recited in independent claim 68.

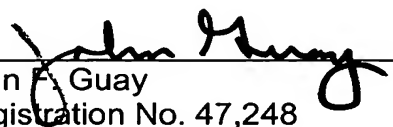
Claims 52-56, 58-61, 63-67 and 69-72 depend from one of independent claims 51, 57, 62 and 68, and are therefore patentable at least for the above reasons. Additionally, the dependent claims recite combinations including additional features not described in the Granberg patent.

All rejections raised in the Office Action having been addressed, it is respectfully submitted that the present application is in condition for allowance. Notice to this effect is respectfully requested. Should any residual issues arise, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at the number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

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